THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9714. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10. 1783.

In the City of EDINBURGH and LEITH.

BRESLAW's NEW VARIOUS PERFORMANCES,

Will be display'd as follow, viz.

At the Boar's Head Tavern, LEITH, To-Morrow, being Thursday the 11th instant;

AND LIKEWISE,

At St MARY's CHAPEL, NIDDRY's WYND, On Friday and Saturday next, the 12th and 13th instant.

To begin at seven o'clock in the evenings in each of the two places.

PART I.

The Company will be entertained with several SELECT PIECES of MUSIC; the first Violin by a FOREIGN YOUNG LADY; and WHISTLING the NOTES by SIGNOR ARCALANI.

PART II.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit his New-invented Deceptions and Experiments on Mechanical Watches, Sympathetic Bell, and Pyramedical Glasses, never attempted before in this metropolis.

PART III.

Signor ANDREA will surprise the Company with several Magical Card Deceptions; and the celebrated Miss FLORELLI, from Germany, who has had the honour lately of performing before their Majesties and the Royal Family, will Play a Solo on the Violin, accompanied by Signor CASTANI, not to be equalled by any Lady in Europe.

PART IV.

Mr BRESLAW will display his new-invented Grand Apparatus, consisting of a Silver Cup, Gold Boxes, Six different Metals, Letters, Numbers, Dice, Small Chest, Pocket Pieces, Silver Machinery, &c.

PART V.

The New Venetian ROSTONOS, lately arrived from Naples, will imitate Various Birds, to the astonishment of the audience.

The Chapel will be elegantly illuminated, and commodiously prepared.

Admittance TWO SHILLINGS each Person.

Tickets to be had at the principal Coffeehouses, Mr Innes's confectioner, and of Mr BRESLAW, at Mr Johnstone's, school-master, opposite the Concert-room, Niddery's Wynd. And any Person inclining to learn some Deceptions, may apply to Mr Breslaw.

On Friday next will be published,

J. and E. BALFOUR's

SALE CATALOGUE for 1784:

CONTAINING

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION of BOOKS, of Prints. Antiquities, Architecture, Geography, Mathematics, Miscellanies, History, Natural History, Greek and Latin Classics, Dictionaries, and Divinity; but more particularly, a very full assortment of the best FRENCH AUTHORS.

The prices of the books are printed in the Catalogue. They are marked much lower than usual, and will only be sold for ready money.

The Books are generally in good condition, mostly new, and neatly bound.

CATALOGUES to be had *gratis*, at the shop of J. and E. Balfour, who will carefully execute any commissions intrusted to them; and it is requested of gentlemen in the country, that they will desire their carriers to call for Catalogues.

J. and E. Balfour give the best price for any Library or Collection of Books.

BRASS & PRINCES-METAL GRATES.

To be SOLD, at W. BRAIDWOOD's Carron Warehouse, near Heriot's Entry, Grass-market, Edinburgh,

SOME very fine Brass and Princes-metal Drawing-room GRATES, which, on account of the beautiful appearance of the metal, and the elegance of the patterns and workmanship, are esteemed more handsome than any other sort of grates used in this country.—ALSO,

A complete assortment of Carron Grates, Smoke Stoves with registers, and all other sorts of Carron goods; with a great variety of fenders, tongs, pokers, shovels, steel grates, and many other articles in that branch of business.

FOR LONDON,

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,

Now taking in goods in Leith Harbour, and will sail the first favourable opportunity after the 18th December.

This ship was built on purpose for the trade; is neatly fitted up for passengers, and good usage may be depended on.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen-street, Leith.

FOR LONDON,

The ATHOL,

JAMES MURRAY Master,

Lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 18th of December 1783.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse at 'Change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at Wm Scatson's, Queen-street Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodation for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

For Anotto Bay, Port-Maria, and Martha Brae, JAMAICA,

THE SHIP RUBY,

EDWARD MORISON Master,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will positively sail by the 1st of February next, wind and weather serving.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs Maclean, Mackay, and Co. Glasgow; or James Gemmil and Co. Greenock.

For Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Martha Brae, and Montego Bay, Jamaica.

The Ship MINERVA,

ROBERT SPEARS Master,

IS now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will positively sail by the 20th December, wind and weather serving.

N. B. The above ship will take in goods for Kingston and Morant Bay, Jamaica, and for any one of the Leeward Islands, if encouraging freight offers.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs Maclean, Mackay, and Company, Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.

UPON Friday the 19th day of December instant, there is to be SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Francis Aitkin vintner at the shore of Montrose, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,

The SLOOP called

The TWO SISTERS

OF JOHN's HAVEN,

Presently in the harbour of Montrose, burden about 50 tons, not four years old, oak upperworks, and fir bottom. The articles of roup, and inventory of the sloop's materials, will be seen in the hands of Thomas Findlay ship-builder in Montrose; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

Just imported, and sold by SCOUGALL and OGILVY, Leith,

A Quantity of best Memel WEED ASHES, in Barrels. And a parcel of PIPE and BARREL STAVES. They have likewise a few best Russia SMOKED TONGUES.

RUSSIAN GOODS.

PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER and COMPANY are selling, on the very lowest terms, at the Russia Warehouse within the Exchange, Edinburgh,

Bleached Russia Sheeting, 5-4ths.
Half-bleached ditto, 5-4ths.
Bleathen Duck, 28 inches.
Bleached Tweels.
Brown ditto.
Died Tweels for servants frocks, &c.
Printed Linens.
Printed bed-covers.
Brown Russia Sheeting, 5-4ths.
Brown ditto, 6-4ths.
Brown sheeting, very strong for servants.
Broad Diaper.
Narrow ditto.
Great choice of fine gray and spotted Fur Linings.

Wine Rubbers, and some very old Russia Shop.

☞ And at their Timber Yard in Leith, a good assortment of Peterburgh and Gottenburgh Plank, from inch and half to two and a half inches, and from 12 to 20 feet long; a large stock of Battins; also, a good assortment of Pipe, Hogshead, and Dantzick Barrel Staves; also, a good choice of Russia boards from one inch to three inches.

Office of American Claims, Lincoln's Inn Fields,

November 19. 1783.

THE Commissioners for enquiring into the Losses and Services of the AMERICAN LOYALISTS, think it proper to give this notice, for the information of all whom it may concern, That they are prohibited by the act of Parliament from receiving any claims after the 25th day of March next. Such persons, therefore, as intend to apply for relief under the act, are desired to deliver their Memorials at this office, on or before that day. By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN FORSTER Secretary.

WANTED

A SCHOOLMASTER for the Public School of the populous village of Polwarth, in the county of Berwick, which has become vacant by the death of the late incumbent.

Those who chuse to offer themselves as candidates for this School will appear at Polwarth on Friday the 2d January next, to give specimens of their qualifications, and produce certificates of their moral character.

The examination will chiefly be confined to reading English, writing, arithmetic, and church music. The salary is 100 merks, with a teachouse.

Not to be repeated.

SALE OF BEECH WOOD.

To be SOLD at Panmure, in the County of Forfar,

A Considerable Number of full grown BEECH TREES, many of them fit for being keels and rapstanes of coaling vessels, and are within the distance of three or four miles of a port from whence they can be shipped.

The trees are all marked and numbered, and will be shown by David Chalmers, gardener at Panmure; to whom, or to William Leslie clerk to the signet, at Edinburgh, any person or persons, desirous to purchase a part or the whole of the timber marked, may give their proposals betwixt and the first day of February next.

From the London Papers, Dec. 5.

Altenburg, Oct. 24. On the 20th of this month, a fire broke out in this city, and consumed to ashes two hundred houses, and other edifices, with all their contents.

Naples, Oct. 19. Vesuvius, which has been in commotion for some days, has now begun to throw out fire, but the expulsions are weak, and only at intervals. This phænomenon attracts the attention of a prodigious number of strangers, who have met to take observations.

Hague, Nov. 30. According to the last letters from London, the Britannic Minister had sent a courier to the Hague, who brought dispatches, after which a conference was held between the King and his Ministers. The English persist in their requests that peace might be concluded with them, but their High Mightinesses are determined not to treat of peace unless at Paris, without chusing to submit to a deputation at London for that purpose. It is added, that the French Minister is indifferent as to what place the peace may be concluded between England and the Republic, providing it does not injure the connexion between France and the Republic.

Constantinople, Oct. 25. The Divan assemble frequently, and on extraordinary occasions, but nothing of their resolutions has as yet transpired. The following are the news which come from the quarter whence we announced an approaching rupture. We hear that the Russians have taken possession of Crimea, and that the Prince Heraclius, Sovereign of Georgia, has yielded up his sceptre to the immortal Catherine. We hear likewise that the Sophy or Emperor of Persia, is making formidable preparations. In Egypt the troubles are not quieted, and it is thought they will break out afresh in the Morea; what makes for good is, that the season is too far advanced for the opening a campaign. Our troops encamped on the heights of Oczakow have received orders to go into winter quarters next month. In case war be proclaimed next spring, the Grand Vizir will have the command of the army that is to muster in the environs of Sophy's dominions, while Capudan Bacha is to sail the fleet towards the Black Sea, in order to land a body of troops, and perhaps will himself have the chief command.

Paris, Nov. 27. They write from Bourdeaux, that several considerable failures have lately happened there, attributed, it is said, to the unexpected peace. Several speculators had formed great hopes of the war continuing till 1785, in consequence of which they are not able to fulfil their engagements.

LONDON.

The seven Commissioners of India affairs as thus to be rewarded, viz. the Chairman 2500 l. the Deputy 2000 l. and the five others 1500 l. *per annum*, the nine Assistant Directors are to enjoy an annual stipend of 500 l. each.

If the tax on *maid* servants had been any thing more than merely proposed, it would have given rise to a spirited opposition, in which we should, no doubt, have heard that the tax, as laid on *maids*, would have not only been unproductive, but troublesome, and to the *maids* dangerous; for masters would soon take pains to *disqualify* their servants.

The word *pledge* has lately become very common in parliament. One Minister *pledges* himself to prove this or that—Mr Fox *pledged* himself to prove the India Company's statement of their credits and debts to be erroneous. Mr Pitt *pledged* himself to prove Mr Fox's statement to be wrong—*Quere*, Where are these *pledges* deposited? Are we to consider the Public as a large Pawnbroker's shop, and that these gentlemen *pledge* themselves for the sake of a little *ready money*? During Lord North's administration, some persons *pledged* themselves to impeach him—but it appears the *pledges* have been *redeemed* for more than their value.

A correspondent is of opinion, that a reduction of our import and export duties would amazingly encrease the revenue of this country; for though the sums paid would be individually less in amount, their encrease of number would form a much larger aggregate. Enormously heavy imposts in some respects operate almost to prohibition, and therefore give encouragement to illicit traffic. Hence it is plain, that by moderating the customs, trade would encrease, and the revenue be improved, and that profit be given the fair trader which is the proper reward of his industry.

LUTON HOO,

The SEAT *of the* EARL *of* BUTE.

THOUGH this residence of Lord Bute is in a country far from eminently agreeable, and has not the least pretension to much beauty of exterior, yet we know not many places, on any account, preferable to it, either for curiosity or use; where, either the artist for luxurious accommodation can more profitably speculate, or where the traveller, after elegant amusement; can more rationally admire!

The *ground* is tame indeed, but it has been adorned by Brown. The *house*, built at different dates, and by different men, is deformed with all the difference that can be in materials and arrangement, but the principal and finishing hand has been put to it by Adam.

He erected something like an architectural facade on the principal mass of the structure, and at the gable end of it, and formed such a suite of rooms, as in grandeur of dimensions, and in luxury of decoration, are not often to be equalled.

The *library*, if inferior only to Blenheim, is the most magnificent receptacle for books which Europe can shew in the possession of any private individual. It is a suite of three rooms, beautifully shaped, together making a length of 146 feet. The books, at once abundantly numerous, scarce, and rare, are well arranged; interspersed with pictures, that are fine; and different philosophical instruments, that are splendid or original. There are, besides, cork models of the arch of Constantine, and various antique buildings, maps, &c. &c.

The *Saloon* is superb; it measures 60 feet by 36; and is as delightful as silk furniture, immense mirrors, and excellent pictures, can make it.

The pictures, both here and in the library, are many of them undoubted originals, and some of them by masters who are in England, not often met with: so that added to *chef d'œuvres* of Guido, Caravaggio, the two Poussins, Carucci, Reubens, Cuyph, Swandevelt, Vandevelde, Claude, Bassano, Titian, and Zuccharelli, you meet with wonderful performances by Velasquez, Libari, Griffier, Tempesta, Vecchio, and Bufini.

The cielings are fabulous subjects, in small compartments, by Biondi, Zucchi, and Hamilton, the successful editor of Mrs Siddons.

The candelabra in the saloon are M. Angelo's, on the pedestals of Adam.

The rest of the House is in the same great stile; there is a large suite of apartments for visitors, with two dressing-rooms to each bed-chamber, with servants rooms communicating, &c. &c.

The passages are floored with stucco—sea-green is the prevailing colour of the furniture. The stoves throughout the house are of Brodie's manufacture. On the stair-case, there is a piece of furniture, not so usual as it ought to be, a wind-dial.

Of the objects that gain some value by adventitious circumstances, are the following: a female head, painted by Lady Wright; a carper, worked by Lady Mary Wortley Montague; and two cabinets, given by her Ladyship, which she had received from the King of Sardinia.

There is also a barrel organ, on the largest scale perhaps ever made, performing 480 pieces of music; there being no less than 60 barrels belonging to the instrument, and on every barrel eight compositions fixed.

Of *ground* at Luton Hoo, there are, in all, about 1400 acres—of which, deducting 100 acres farm, 70 of ornamented ground, and 4 acres each for the botanical and kitchen garden, the remainder is in the park.

The ground, it has been said, is not over rich in character; the inequalities are not very striking; it is, however, well planted, and made the most of by Brown.

The *water* is one of the best features in the place. It is the river Lea, which rises four miles above Luton, and passes for more than two miles through Lord Butes grounds. In its course it forms into two cascades, one of a ten feet fall, the other of thirty, and both perpendicular. The width and colour of the stream are both sufficiently good for the purposes of landscape decoration.

The *Botanical Garden*, in every part but in the morass, and the aquatic plants, is very complete; the rock is excellent; the *conservatory* is perhaps the most perfect in the kingdom; there are in it three divisions of sixty feet each, with breadth and width in proportion.

Excepting the King's residence at Kew, a botanical garden is an appendage peculiar to this place; and his Lordship, with a liberal zeal for science, has given orders that it is to be open to all comers. And, for the students aid, there is a catalogue of the plants, arranged according to the system of Lynnæus, with both the Latin and the common English names.

On this occasion it would be an unjustifiable obstruction of proper fame, were it not to be mentioned, that Lord Bute's botanical skill was highly prized by Linnæus, and that this great philosopher has, according to custom, a new plant by the name of Steuart.

In short, an air of letters, ease, and elegance, is prevalent throughout this place. Every thing, however costly, however rare, looks usable and in use; the mind of the owner has informed the whole, and in it many excellent perfections are discovered, which from unpretending outside, from the want of bustling into notoriety, the spectator was not led to expect.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Dec. 6.*

College of Arms, December 6. 1780.

HIS Majesty has been pleased, by warrant under his royal signet and sign manual, bearing date at St James's the 3d instant, to *declare* and *ordain*, that, for correcting divers abuses which have of late years crept into the *Order of* BARONETS, (many persons having assumed that title without any just right) and for preventing the like in future, the title of Baronet should not, from the date thereof, be inserted in any commission, warrant, appointment, or other instrument, thereafter to be issued to any person claiming or using the said title from either of his Majesty's offices of Secretary of State, or from any other of his Majesty's offices whatever, until such person so claiming or using the said title, or some one on his behalf, should have proved his right thereto in his Majesty's College of Arms, and produced a certificate thereof from the said College, under the common seal of that corporation.

And that his Majesty's Secretaries of State for the time being, should not, from thenceforth, prepare any warrant to pass under the royal signet and sign manual, for the purpose of advancing any person to the *degree of a* BARONET of Great-Britain, until it should appear, by a proper certificate, that the family arms of the person so intended to be advanced, together with so much of his pedigree at least as may be necessary to ascertain the descent of the title, should have been duly registered in his Majesty's College of Arms; and that the Clerk of the Crown for the time being, should transmit all patents of Baronets, thereafter to be created, as soon as might be after they should have passed the Great Seal, to the Register of the College of Arms, for the purpose of an authentic registry thereof in the said College, which patent, so registered, should be returned to the Clerk of the Crown for the use of the person to whom the same should be granted.

SURREY, *Ir. E. M.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Dec. 5.*

Whitby, 30. Last night the Amity's Friendship, Cooper, from Sunderland with coals, &c. bound to Dunkirk, got on shore on Whitby Rock, and bulged; the crew, part of the cargo, and the materials, are saved, but it is feared the ship will be lost.

The Olive Branch, Falconer, from London to Philadelphia, was spoke with the 13th of Oct. in the latitude of Bermudas, by the Marian, Anson, arrived in the river from Charlestown.

Elsinore, 25. The Thomas, Waller, of London, from Riga to Bristol, with timber, is on shore on the Little Ground, near Drakoe, and will, we fear, be lost, having a rock through her bottom; if the weather continues fine, we hope the cargo will be saved.

Captain Natwig, of the Justitia, arrived at Plymouth from Arundal, reports, that on the 19th ult. he fell in with a sloop dismasted, and not a living creature on board, nor any papers to give any account of her; the cargo appeared to consist of tea in chests, out of which he took upwards of 150, and then quitted her.

Liverpool, 30th. The Jamaica, Fletcher, from hence for Jamaica, is returned with the loss of her fore-mast, main-top-mast, and bowsprit, occasioned by running on board the Porcupine, Penny, from hence for the Leeward-islands, which vessel is also returned with damage, the Captain drowned, and the Mate much hurt at the time of the accident.

The Sampson,——, from Virginia to Amsterdam, with tobacco, is the vessel which was lost on the Goodwin Sand on the 17th ult.

On the 18th ult. was wrecked in Penzance harbour the Flore, Commercium, Captain Jacob Boyen, from Gallipoli for Amsterdam, laden with oil; the crew is saved, but the ship totally lost, with the greatest part of the cargo.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *Dec. 5.*

RESOLVED, that 1,169,400 l. be granted for the payment and discharge of Exchequer bills made out in pursuance of the act of last session, and that 1,000,000 l. be granted for the same purpose.

The Commissioners of the Public Accounts presented their eleventh report, which was ordered to be printed.

Deferred Sir Thomas Rumbold's pains and penalties bill to this day se'ennight.

Ordered the Scotch Canal bill to be engrossed.

Read a second time the bill for the payment of the debts of the East India Company.

Lord Ludlow, pursuant to address, and his Majesty's orders in Council, presented papers relative to the intercourse with America, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The order of the day for going into the Committee of Supply, &c. being then moved,

Lord *North* said, that before he could bring in his bill relative to the postage of letters between Great Britain and Ireland, some part of his proposition must pass through the Committee of Supply; he moved therefore that it be an instruction to the said Committee, to take into said consideration the propriety of laying a small duty on the postage of the votes of the House, newspapers, &c. to Ireland, which motion passed, and the House having gone into the Committee, the proposition was acceded to without opposition.

The House being resumed, the order of the day for the further consideration of the report from the Committee of the whole House, on the India Commissioners bill, was moved for, and the question carried without opposition.—When the Clerk came to the clause, containing the names of the nine Assistant Directors,

Mr *Fox* said he understood that an Honourable member intended to move a clause, by which the nine assistant Directors should be rendered ineligible to seats in that House; for his part, he could by no means approve the principle on which such a clause should be founded. However, if the Honourable Member was determined not to give up his idea entirely, in order to show that he was not looking for Parliamentary influence, he would propose a compromise, which he hoped would satisfy the Honourable Member, and consent to a *prospective* disqualification, provided it did not extend to the only Director now under the new bill who has a seat in that House. If the Honourable Member would accede to this proposal, he would not oppose his clause; but he was authorised by Mr Wilkinson to say, that he would not accept the office of Director, if by so doing he was to be deprived of his seat: It was, therefore, necessary, if the Honourable Member persevered in his intention, to move for the insertion of some other name in the bill, instead of Mr Wilkinson's.

Mr *Dempster* thought the Right Honourable Secretary's proposal very fair; and he therefore wished the Honourable Member would accede to it.

Sir *William Dolben* was of opinion, that two at least of the Assistant Directors should be in Parliament, that when occasion might require it, they might give such information as would be useful.

Mr *Hussey* replied, that after maturely considering the proposal made him by the Right Hon. Secretary, he was sorry he could not think it ought to be adopted; for, satisfied as he was of the necessity of disqualifying the Directors from seats in that House, he could not consent to recede from the resolution he had formed to move a disqualifying clause. It had been said on a former day, that it would rob Englishmen of the most honourable franchise they were possessed of, that of serving this country in Parliament; to this he would reply, that a few were to lose that franchise for the benefit of the many, that the constitution under which all franchises are enjoyed might not be brought into danger. He then moved for leave to bring up his clause.

General *Smith* said he would oppose what he conceived to be an attack upon the franchises of the nation, which had not even the plea of necessity to support it. The assistant Directors were independent of the Crown and its Ministers, as they could not be removed but for a fault; and if the principal Directors were to dismiss them without a sufficient cause, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench would restore them: being thus therefore independent, they were not under the influence of Ministers. Where then was the necessity of disqualifying them from seats in Parliament? If it was to guard against influence there was no influence; and the clause was unnecessary. He added, that he thought it very indecent to propose to vote away, in so thin a House, the highest franchise of Englishmen.

No reply being made, leave was given to bring up the clause; which having been read by the Clerk,

Mr *Wilkinson* said he had never given a vote in that house under any influence, and hoped he never should: Emoluments of office were not so dear to him as his right to a seat in that House: He would sooner renounce the former than give up the latter. He begged therefore, that the House would agree that his name should be struck out of the bill.

The clause was then read a second time and passed without a division; but, agreeably to the orders of the House, M, Wilkinson's name cannot be taken out till after the third reading.

The *Solicitor-General* then moved for leave to bring up a clause, by which the Proprietors of the East-India Company are to be restrained from meeting oftener than *once* every *quarter* of a year.

Lord *Mahon* opposed the motion, saying he wondered how the Right Hon. Secretary could think of restraining men from meeting to talk and consider of their own affairs, after having so often insisted that such meeting was the birth-right of Englishmen.—He wished to see how the clause was worded, that he might learn in what curious terms a principle so diametrically opposite to all his former principles was conceived.

Mr *Fox* replied, that if the noble Lord really wished to hear how the clause was worded, he took the most preposterous method in the world by opposing the motion to bring up the clause. The fact was, that though the clause should pass, the proprietors might assemble as often as they should think proper, and deliberate about their affairs, but as a *General Court* of Proprietors they could sit only four times a year. But at those Quarterly Meetings they would still have power to come to resolutions, and if they had cause to complain of the management of their affairs, would be at liberty to carry their complaints to the Throne and to Parliament: But their power, as superior to the Court of Directors, being taken away by the bill, and as the government of the territorial possessions would likewise be taken out of their hands, he thought a Quarterly Meeting for commercial purposes, as much as would be necessary, and as far as would be consistent with the powers to be given to the next Commissioners. As the law now stands, nine Proprietors might demand a General Court: And if the Directors refused to summon one, these nine might do it themselves. This power, as it ought, would, under the new government be taken away.

The clause was then brought up and read, when

Lord *Mahon* rose a second time, saying, he was fully convinced a clause to restrain the meetings of the Company was totally unnecessary, as, by virtue of the very first clause in the bill, all the buildings, &c. belonging to the Company in Leadenhall-Street, were to be seized by the new Commissioners. Where then could they meet? Was there the smallest necessity for any other restraining clause!

Lord *North* replied,—from the observations of the noble Lord, a person might think he wished the Proprietors never to be permitted to meet, or he would not call the clause unnecessary: The noble Lord looked upon it as a restraining clause; but he was mistaken; as by virtue of the clause to which the noble Lord alluded, all the powers of the Proprietors were suspended, and, consequently, without this clause, they could noe meet at all. It was a clause, therefore, which gave a right to the Proprietors to meet in General Court.

No further observations being made, the clause was agreed to, as were several others proposed by the Solicitor General, prescribing the oaths to be taken by the Commissioners.

Mr *Fox* then moved, that the report, with the amendments, be printed, and the bill to be read a third time on Monday.

Lord *Mahon* next moved for a new writ for Heydon, in the room of Mr Atkinson. He expressed himself surprised that the Right Hon. Secretary had not moved for this writ; as it was more peculiarly his duty, and therefore he ought not to have left it to another.

Mr *Fox* answered, that he did not know it was the duty of any particular member to move for writs; but if it had been his duty, he had not been guilty of any great breach of it, as it was but the night before that the expulsion had taken place.—The writ was then ordered; and at six the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, Dec. 6.

LONDON.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company sat last night till near twelve o'clock; messengers being employed in carrying the printed state of the Company's affairs to the members of both Houses of Parliament, the Judges, Serjeants at Law, &c. and also dispatching by post to all corporations throughout the kingdom. We understand it to be the intention of these gentlemen to make one farther desperate effort for the preservation of their aspiring authority, by endeavouring to excite a flame through all the various corporate societies in the kingdom, under the pretence that their privileges, as chartered bodies, are in the immediate danger of dissolution from the boldness of a Minister, who, at the expence of a few individuals, has ventured to protect the lives and fortunes of millions, and by vexing a few *immaculate* nabobs dared to preserve the Company and the State. The plain and simple mode of deciding upon this subject, and to secure the several corporations in the country from the consequences of so invidious an alarm, is just to ask, whether or no all charters may not be legally dissolved, when the conditions of them are violated? Does any one doubt this? All conditional obligations owe their legal pretensions to validity to the strict observance of their terms, and when either party violate any of the original principles of the agreement undoubtedly the agreement itself is dissolved. Now the fact is, that the East India Company have infringed the conditions of their charter in a thousand instances, and therefore they have themselves virtually destroyed it. No corporate society of course has any thing to fear from the present precedent, as it can apply to none who have not first been guilty of chartorical *felo de se*, and destroyed their pretension to franchises, by a breach of the stipulation on which they were granted. Another argument of as much cogency as the above, on this occasion, is, that there is no maxim more incontrovertible in politics than this, that no interior, partial interests, are to be admitted in a country, which militate against the general welfare of the state. If, therefore, the management of the immense territory in the east has been such under its present direction, as to enrich individuals indeed, but totally to prevent that degree of national advantage which ought to be undoubtedly derived from it, there can be nothing so clear from the position assumed, as, that government had a right to usurp the controul, and to convert that into a source of public wealth, which had been only the instrument of disgraceful opulence to individuals, and deserved opprobrium to the country. Now how can this apply to little corporations in cities, &c. instituted principally, and almost solely for the internal regulation of their local business.—The state can derive no advantage from intersering with them, and therefore have no right to do it; and in cases where there is neither a possible advantage, nor a possible inducement for such a violation of chartered privileges, it is madness to apprehend it, and the basest effort of unprincipled faction to insinuate such an intention. *Eng. Chron.*

The General Court of East-India Proprietors, which stood adjourned for this day, was further adjourned to Tuesday next, without entering on business, it being considered as most advisable to wait till after the last reading of Mr Fox's bill, as well as to form some opinion of Mr Pitt's proposed bill for regulating the affairs of that Company.

The seven Directors of East India affairs are to sit in rooms which are to be appropriated for them in the Treasury buildings, and the nine Assistant Directors will transact business at the India House as before.

Letters from Amsterdam, by the last Dutch mail, mention accounts having arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, which are said to be favourable to the state of our affairs in India. On the Bombay side, peace is said to be effectually ratified with the Mahrattas, though the province of Bednure is still unevacuated by Tippo Saib's adherents. Bengal is asserted to be in good condition, its revenues productive, its government united, and its internal tranquillity restored. The province of Oude is also reported to be gradually recovering from a relaxed system of policy and domestic anarchy, and that its debts due to the Company, are in a speedy way to be liquidated.

Other accounts from Rotterdam concur in the above intelligence, and add, that Tippo Saib has evacuated the whole of the Carnatic, and that its frontiers on every side are at peace. So that, if this information be fact, it now depends on the combined exertions of our Government, and the Nabob of the Carnatic to restore, by every species of encouragement, the population of the country and the advantages of commerce.

The late Sir Eyre Coote's appointments in India, were said to amount annually to the sum of 16,000 l. and it is reported that distinguished officer had, by the most unexceptionable means, accumulated a fortune of near 200,000 l.

As the following notice given in all the foreign papers, may concern our navigators, we think it our duty to lay it before our readers, it runs thus: The Sieur Deschins de Kerilvay, apprises those of the navigators who should take their way from the East Indies to China, through the Mosambic channel, that he has discovered to the south of Madagascar, and to the north-west of the breaking known by the name of the Sar, two small islands; the most southern of which lies in latitude 25 degrees and 55 seconds. It is the more necessary to know precisely their situation, as they are surrounded with rocks, three quarters of a league from shore.

This morning some dispatches were received from General Elliott at Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Elizabeth, Captain Butler, arrived at Falmouth. They are dated the 16th ult.

This morning arrived a mail from Jamaica, which was brought over in the Queen Charlotte packet-boat, Capt. Clarke, after a passage of seven weeks.

This day also arrived a mail from New York, which was brought over in the Carteret packet, Capt. Newnham, after a passage of 29 days to Falmouth.

When the Queen Charlotte Packet sailed from Jamaica, several vessels had then arrived there from England and Ireland, and every thing was in great plenty, with an appearance of a tolerable good crop of sugars for the next year. The trade with the Spaniards continued very brisk, which made a free circulation of dollars, and the whole island appeared sensible of the conveniencies procured to it by the peace, which they are every way willing to make the most of.

It may be depended on, that the Spaniards have sent from the Havannah to Panama, during the last summer, 8,000 men, and there are at this time several regiments at Cadiz under orders of embarkation, all of which, it is thought, will be too little to prevent the independency of Spanish America; the inhabitants of which are fired with the sound of liberty, and look for great things from the success that has attended the English Colonies.

A letter from Hamburg says, that some of the principal people of Bastia are arrived there, who say, that the Mountaineers of that island have lately come down, engaged and defeated a body of French forces, and are become so numerous, that many of the inhabitants are quitting the island, for fear of being plundered of their effects and murdered.

Yesterday the subscribers to the twelve millions, to be raised for the service of the present year, made good their eighth and last payment of ten *per cent.* of the said capital at the Bank.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has been indisposed these two days, was visited by the Queen and Princess Royal, yesterday morning at Carleton-house, before they went to Windsor.

Yesterday Lord and Lady Dumfries were at Court for the first time since their arrival from Scotland.

The taxes proposed as substitutes for the receipt tax, form a curious assemblage of heterogeneous articles: *Church stalls* and *Baronets*—*Grave-stones* and *Maid-servants*—*Dogs* and *Attornies*.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 1006, 8129, 235, 37,106, were drawn prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes at 50 l. each:

No. 7621, 28,157, 45,505.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 42,221, 28,399, 21,826, 28,895, 9708, 43,603, 26,184, 42,725, and 307, were drawn prizes of 50 l. each.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 5.

Per Quarter.

Wheat, 34 s. a 47 s. 6 d.
Barley, 24 s. a 31 s.
Rye, 22 s. a 24 s.
Oats, 16 s. a 22 s.
Pale Malt, 39 s. a 42 s.
Amber ditto, 40 s. a 43 s.
Peafe, 30 s. a 33 s.
Hog ditto, 26 s. a 28 s.
Beans, 30 s. a 32 s.
Pick, 26 s. a 28 s.
Tares, 24 s. a 28 s.
Rape Seed, —

Per Sack.

Fine Flour, 38 s. a 39 s.
Second Sort, 35 s. a 36 s.
Third Sort, 24 s. a 28 s.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 6.

Bank Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74¾ a 75.
3 per cents. con. 57¾ a 58¼ a 57¾.
3 per cent. red. 57¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 17¾ a 9-16ths.
Short Ann. 1778, —
South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. —
Ditto 1751, —
India Stock, 124 a ½ a 125 a 124½
3 per cents Ann. —
India Bonds, 45 a 48 dife.
Exchequer Bills, 9 a 10 dife.
Navy Bills, —
3 per cent. Scrip. 59¼ a ⅓.
4 per cent. Scrip. —
Light Long Ann. —
Omnium, —
Lottery Tickets 18 l. morn.

WIND AT DEAL,
Dec. 5. E.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amfterdam, 35 1 2½ U.
Ditto Sight, 34 8.
Rotterdam, 35 2 2½ U.
Agio of the Bank from Holland, 5 per cent.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 6.

"So much does the East India bill engrofs the attention of the public, that you fcarcely hear of the name of *Siddons*: And, at the theatres, the converfation between the acts, in pit, box, and gallery, turns wholly on Charles Fox, and the boldneſs that diſtinguiſhes the commencement of his government. In private circles that Miniſter declares, that he reſts his character and fame more upon his bill for regulating the affairs of our India territories and commerce, than on all the other actions of his life. He either ſincerely feels a deſire of poſthumous fame, or, by profeſſing to feel it, h. hopes to diffuſe a general belief, that the love of glory being his ruling paſſion, he is likely to purſue it, by endeavouring to deſerve well of his country. The facility with which he agreed that none of the Aſſiſtant Commiſſioners ſhould be capable of holding ſeats in Parliament, is conſidered by ſome as an indication he means to eſtabliſh, as he firſt laid the foundation of his power in the confidence of the people. While others are of opinion, that he is convinced that the nine Aſſiſtants may be made as convenient engines of power, as if they were in Parliament. It is affirmed, and generally underſtood, that on Monday next Mr William Pitt is to move for leave to bring in a brother bill for the better regulation of India affairs. If Mr Pitt's bill (for even in moving for leave to bring in a bill, the mover may explain its principle and leading clauſes,) ſhall have any thing in it very plauſible, it is poſſible that different members might eſpouſe it in preference to Fox's; for ſeveral of them have declared, that they did not oppoſe Fox's only becauſe ſomething, it was evident, muſt be done for India, and no other plan had been propoſed. Mr Dempſter, for example, who, with his uſual candour, declined to vote for or againſt Mr Fox's bill, becauſe he was doubtful concerning its operation and effects, might poſſibly, if he had a better opinion of it, ſupport Mr Pitt's. The apprehenſion that Pitt's bill may have ſomething popular in it, and the certain proſpect of a violent oppoſition to his own bill in the Houſe of Peers, are, perhaps, the real cauſes why Mr Fox ſo eaſily gave way to Mr Huſſey's motion for excluding from Parliament the nine clerks, as they have been very properly called, or Aſſiſtant Directors. When King Charles found the powerful effects that had been produced by the Solemn League and Covenant, he reſolved, on his part, to have a Solemn League and Covenant alſo. Mr Pitt, it ſeems in like manner, is determined to have an India bill, as well as his ſucceſsful rival Mr Fox; but it is probable, as his bill reſembles the covenant of Charles in its origin, it will alſo reſemble it in his fate.

"The proprietors of India ſtock are, according to their reſpective tempers, ſome of them dejected, and others almoſt frantic with indignation and rage. Thoſe of this laſt claſs are for meeting in multitudes, aſſuming courage from deſpair, and *inſiſting*, with all the reſolutions that numbers and a good cauſe inſpire, on juſtice. And, indeed, were they unanimous in ſuch a reſolution, ſo great is the ferment that prevails among all ranks of men in the city, and ſo general the ſuſpicion of the deſigns of Charles Fox, that the ſcene of tumult on occaſion of the Exciſe act, might eaſily be renewed, and perhaps more daring actions committed. But *property* retains the rich in ſubmiſſion, and *fear* the timid.

'The India bill is confined in its operation almoſt wholly to the City of London. The Proprietors of India ſtock make a conſiderable portion of the inhabitants of the City, but bear no proportion in number, wealth, or influence, to the inhabitants, or indeed to the landholders of Great Britain. Charles Fox knows this well, and is not moved by their clamours. He knows how to climb on popular favour to the theatre of his ambition; and he has courage to remove the ladder when it becomes inconvenient. For activity, intrepidity, and the ſecrecy too of his plans, people begin to compare him to Cromwell. If his bill relating to India ſhould paſs, as there is no doubt but it will, it is generally ſuppoſed that he will ſurpriſe the world with ſome new and bold ſtroke for the purpoſe of ſupporting public credit.

Extract of another letter from London, Dec. 6.

"The Eaſt India buſineſs engages ſo much the attention of this town, that you hear ſcarcely any other ſubject of diſcuſſion in our Coffeehouſes. In the city, oppoſition is not only general but univerſal, and much converſation has been held about taking out a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy againſt the Company, before the bills paſs into a law, without once reflecting, that the Lords Commiſſioners dare not ſet the Great Seal to a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy againſt the Company, after Parliament had taken upon them the conſideration of the Indian ſettlements. Moſt diſpaſſionate men approve of the conduct of Government, and have the warmeſt expectations, that the bills will reſtore the credit of the Company in a few years, beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of their promoters."

"The perſons named for the Supreme Council for Eaſt India affairs, give general ſatisfaction, but it is whiſpered pretty loudly, that they are not the perſons *at firſt* intended.

"The ſituation of things in Ireland becomes every day more and more ſerious. The Houſe of Commons has not only determined againſt a Parliamentary Reform, but they have in direct terms called on the Government to aſſiſt them in ſupporting their reſolution againſt the general ſenſe of the nation expreſſed by their delegates. General Burgoyne is certainly extremely unfortunate in his military appointments. His command in America was a diſagreeable ſervice; for to be engaged in a civil war muſt be diſtreſſing indeed to a feeling mind. The General now commands the army in Ireland, and there is too much reaſon to fear, that an exertion of the military will be directed to ſupport the repreſentatives in theſe rights and privileges, which their conſtituents have determined to be intolerable grievances."

Laſt week was married George Sandilands, Eſq; to Miſs Thomſon of Nuthill.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Gordon, of the 80th regiment, died at New-York the beginning of November laſt. His friends will be pleaſed to accept of this mode of information.

Yeſterday arrived at Leith, the Europa, Captain Taap, from Hamburgh with goods.

The depredations of a gang of young thieves, notwithſtanding all the vigilance of the Magiſtrates, and the chaſtiſement from time to time inflicted upon them, ſtill continue. Four boys had the addreſs to perſuade a carrier, on Monday evening, to leave the care of his horſe and cart to them, while he went to deliver a meſſage in the Graſsmarket. No ſooner, however, had he left his property in their poſſeſſion, than they thought proper to carry off ſome bags, one of which contained ſilver and half pence, to the amount of 7 l. 3 s. Sterling. Strict ſearch having been made after the thieves, two of them were found next morning, in a houſe of bad fame, poſſeſſed by one Margaret Sutherland, where, according to their own account of the matter, they had made a diviſion of the booty. Yeſterday, the Magiſtrates, after examining into the affair, ſentenced John Robertſon, travelling chapman, the oldeſt of the thieves, to be impriſoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, till Wedneſday the 24th inſt. when he is to be whipt through the city by the hands of the common hangman, and afterwards baniſhed the city and liberties for life. Margaret Sutherland is likewiſe ſentenced to be impriſoned till that day, when ſhe is to be drummed through the city, and alſo baniſhed for life. John Manners, a young boy, being the only other of the offenders yet apprehended, received the diſciſline of poſterior flagellation from the hangman, and was afterwards ſentenced to the thieves hole, where ſeveral unhappy wretches, of a ſimilar deſcription, are at preſent lodged.

Monday night, a female child, recently born, was found dead in a ſtair, near the head of Niddery's wynd. [For particulars, ſee an advertiſement in this night's paper.]

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

WE are told that in Spain there are reſtrictions and duties upon the carriage of goods from one province to another of the ſame kingdom. We in Britain laugh at this practice, and yet a ſimilar abuſe, in the article of Cuſtomhouſe fees, bonds, &c. prevails among us, when goods are carried by water from one port to another.

One would hardly expect ſuch a commercial ſoleciſm in a country where turnpike roads and inland navigations have been conſtructed at great expence for the benefit of commerce, agriculture, &c.

I venture to offer the following maxims upon this ſubject: 1*mo*, That the carriage of goods by water ſhould be as free from bonds, fees, &c. as it is by land; provided, 2*do*, That his Majeſty's Cuſtoms are not injured by ſuch freedom; 3*tio*, Securities, in favour of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, upon goods carried by water, ſhould only be demanded when abſolutely neceſſary, and then the expence ſhould be the leaſt poſſible: 4*to*, Cuſtomhouſe officers ſhould have ſuitable ſalaries. To enumerate every kind of goods that are carried by water, is unneceſſary. They may, however, be claſſed under the following heads: 1*mo*, Goods that pay duty upon exportation, or when carried coaſtways: 2*do*, Goods that pay no duty in either of thoſe caſes: 3*tio*, Goods that receive bounties and drawbacks upon exportation: 4*to*, Goods whoſe exportation is forbid; and, *laſtly*, Goods whoſe exportation is forbid *pro tempore*, ſuch as corn. It is evident that goods of the 2d and 3d head have no manner of connexion on earth with revenue, and therefore they ought to paſs by water, as well as by land, without any let or moleſtation whatever. By ſuch means, an endleſs liſt of articles of commerce would be reſtored to a juſt and reaſonable freedom, and yet revenue would not thereby ſuffer the loſs of one farthing. Will any perſon ſeriouſly pretend to ſay, that cartiage by water ſhould not be as free as by land, for minerals, ſtone, lime, brick, wine, ſpirits, malt liquors, wood, cattle, hops, hides, tallow? The infinite articles that are manufactured by ſhoemakers, weavers, ſmiths, joiners, ſadlers? The articles that are ſold by grocers, mercers, haberdaſhers? Books, fruit, pottery, glaſs, coffins, as well as corpſes in coffins? Whoever reſtores our navigation to a juſt freedom—a freedom entirely conſiſtent with the good of revenue, deſerves a commercial triumph, and may be compared, at leaſt, at London and Amſterdam, to Don John of Auſtria, or the Roman Conſul Duelius.

Of goods that pay duty upon exportation, or when carried coaſtways, coal, I imagine, is by far the greateſt article. Duty upon coal carried coaſtways is partial, unjuſt, and the moſt impolitic of any in the muſter-roll of Britiſh taxes. To encreaſe the evil, by unjuſt and unneceſſary exactions at ſhipping, muſt needs excite a very public diſapprobation. We are told, that, in the great friths of England, bonds and cockets are under little, and very often, no reſtraint whatever. They conſider friths and rivers to be carried to as much freedom as turnpike-roads. If ſuch is the caſe in England, *the richer country*, will any one pretend to ſay, that Scotland, *the poorer* country, ſhould not enjoy the ſame privileges to the full extent? If bonds are neceſſary at ports upon the open ſea, ſuch bonds ought to be executed in the leaſt expenſive manner. Printed bonds and orders on paper, could anſwer every purpoſe of ſafety to revenue. The bond ſhould be furniſhed *gratis*, as are permits of Exciſe to brewers and diſtillers &c. A duplicate of the bond might go with the ſhipmaſter, and a diſcharge upon it by the Collector, at the port of delivery, might be declared a valid cancel. The 1ſt, 2d, and 3d heads being ſo far diſcuſſed, nothing need be ſaid upon the 4th head, viz. goods, ſuch as wool, whoſe exportation is forbid, becauſe, no entry no fee: When wool is carried coaſtways, then the regulations propoſed for coal might take place. The ſame rule might be applied to corn when exportation is ſtopped; but when exportation is permitted, then corn evidently falls under the 3d head, and ought to paſs as free by water as by land. Whatever regulation lays an unneceſſary reſtraint and expence upon the agriculture, the navigation, the manufactures, and the commerce of Britain, runs counter to national proſperity.

Edin. Dec. 9. NERVA.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Dec. 10. Friendſhip, Honneyman, from Carnan, with potatoes; Jean, Napier, from Glaſgow, with herrings; Three Friends, Jarvie, from Hamburgh, with wood; Kincardine, Hodge, from Kincardine, with whisky; Europa, Taap, from Hamburgh, with wood; Six Siſters, Thomſon, from Riga, with goods; and ſeveral coaſters with coals.

SAILED, Diligence, Butler, for London, with goods; Lovely Mary, Beatton, for London, with goods.

TICKETS and SHARES UNDRAWN to the lateſt accounts, may ſtill be had at WHITE and MITCHELL'S, oppoſite to the Tron-Church, Edinburgh.

PRIZES UNDRAWN the 6th December, being the 18th day of drawing, at night.

2 of	——	L. 20,000
1 of	——	10,000
2 of	——	5,000
5 of	——	2,000
8 of	——	1,000
15 of	——	500
81 of	——	100
176 of	——	50
7944 of	——	20
Firſt drawn Ticket on the 19th day,		1,500
Ditto on the 22d day,		2,000
Ditto on the 25th day,		3,000
Ditto on the 28th day,		3,000
And the laſt drawn,		1,000

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LORD PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

WHEREAS on Monday laſt the 8th current, about ſix o'clock in the evening, the dead body of a new-born female Child was found in a ſtair near the head of Niddery's Wynd, which, there is great reaſon to believe was born alive, and, by being thus expoſed, or in ſome other manner, has been deprived of life. In order to diſcover and bring to juſtice the perſons guilty of this wicked crime, a reward of FIVE GUINEAS is hereby offered to any perſon who, within the ſpace of one month from this date, will give information, ſo as the mother of the ſaid child, or any other concerned in expoſing thereof, may be apprehended.

Given at Edinburgh, the 10th day of December 1783.

St Vigean's Lodge, Arbroath, Dec. 3. 1783.

WHEREAS the Grand Lodge of Scotland was pleaſed, at their laſt quarterly communication, to order a Meeting of the real members of the Lodge of St Thomas, Arbroath, to be held upon St John's day next, for the purpoſe of chuſing a Maſter and other office-bearers to the Lodge of St Thomas for the year enſuing; and that John Ouchterlony Maſter, aſſiſted by the Wardens and other officers of the Lodge of St Vigean's, ſhould preſide at ſaid Meeting, and report the proceedings thereof againſt the next quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge; and that ſaid Meeting ſhould be called by advertiſement in the Edinburgh news-papers.

Theſe are therefore deſiring and requiring the whole real brethren, Speculative and Operative Maſons of the Lodge of St Thomas, Arbroath, to meet in the Lodge-room of St Vigean's Lodge, Arbroath, upon ſaid St John's day next, being the 27th current, by five o'clock in the evening; and then and there to proceed to the election of their Maſter, and other office-bearers for the Lodge of St Thomas, under the direction aforeſaid. Of which all concerned are hereby required to take particular notice.

JOHN OUCHTERLONY, MASTER.

NEW INVENTED
PORTABLE GREAT COATS and HOODS,
Made and ſold by ALEXANDER FYFE, Umbrella Maker,
Calton hill, Edinburgh,

WHICH are of ſuch a nature as to reſiſt rain, for any ſpace of time, without in the leaſt degree wetting or ſtaining the clothes.

Theſe coats will cover all the dreſs, are remarkably light and neat; the whole not weighing 20 ounces; and are perfectly portable, even in a pocket of a ſmall ſize.

They will be particularly uſeful at ſea—for travelling with—or for amuſements attended with expoſure to rain, as, Fiſhing, Fowling, Hunting, &c.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE PRICES:

For a coat of an ordinary ſize, ready made,	L. 0 18 0
Thoſe of a very large ſize, with a hood, that may be worn above a great coat in winter, or in ſummer by itſelf,	1 5 0
A ſmall ſize for boys ready made,	0 12 0
Alſo, a ſort for ſervants, that will come at an eaſy price. Likewiſe Aprons for riding,—and	
Candle Shades for ſaving the eyes at	0 9 6

UMBRELLAS of all ſorts, made of plain and oiled ſilk, plain and oiled linen, of various patterns, handſomely mounted, and of the very beſt quality, from Ten to Thirty Shillings. He was the firſt maker of them in this country, and flatters himſelf, that he has brought them to as much perfection as any made in Britain.

He ſubmits the above articles to the opinion of the Public, ſenſible that experience of their utility can alone determine in their favour.—and, from the reception they have already met with, he is induced to form flattering hopes of further ſucceſs.

WHEREAS there is the greateſt reaſon to believe, that THOMAS MORTON, ſtocking-maker in Glaſgow, is concerned, art or part, in the late Forgery upon the Twenty Shillings Notes of the Aberdeen Banking Company, he having been detected, along with David Steven, alſo ſtocking maker in Glaſgow, in uttering theſe Forged Notes; but though Steven was ſecured, Morton ſomehow made his eſcape, and has not ſince been heard of.——The Aberdeen Banking Company hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS to any perſon or perſons who ſhall inform where the ſaid Thomas Morton is lurking, that he may be incarcerated in any of his Majeſty's priſons; to be paid by the Company's caſhier, upon conviction of the ſaid Thomas Morton, who is by birth an Iriſhman, and has the Iriſh accent, though not to any great degree, having been much in Scotland. He is about 24 years of age, of a fair red complexion, a little freckled, and a very comely well looking young man, about 6 feet high. He has a blue mark, about the ſize of a wafer, on the inſide of his left arm, immediately above the wriſt, which is concealed by his ſhirt; this he was born with. He gave out that he had been a lieutenant in one of the Volunteer Corps in Ireland, and that he was born about 12 miles from Londonderry. When he left his maſter's houſe in Glaſgow, he had on a blue duffle coat, which had been originally a great coat, a ſtriped brown veſt with two row of white metal buttons on it, and ſtripped velveret breeches, and a round hat. He has long hair, tied behind.

A HOUSE IN BROWN'S SQUARE,
WITH A STABLE AND COACH HOUSE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 14th day of January 1784, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The DWELLING-HOUSE in Brown's Square, with the Stable, Hay-loft, and Coach-houſe, in the Society, which belonged to, and were lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Mr Muir.

The houſe, ſtable, and coach-houſe, will be ſold together, or ſeparately, as may hereafter be agreed on.—The title-deeds, and articles of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet; to whom any perſon inclining to purchaſe may apply.

The houſe may be ſeen on Wedneſdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock afternoon.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Nov. 25. Sealock Packet of Carron, Simpſon, from Memel, for Carron, with logs.

Six Siſters of Leith, Thomſon, from Riga for Leith, linſeed.

ELSINORE, Nov. 25. Wind N.N.E. WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Nov. 28. Fortitude, Campbell, from Lairne, with limeſtones.—29. Jenny, Rankin, from Liverpool, with wheat; Elliot, Ward, from ditto, with goods; William, Lamont, from the Highlands, with herrings; Elizabeth, Callender, from ditto, with ditto; Bell, M'Lachlane, from ditto, with ditto.—30. Jean, Bain, from Belfaſt, with goods; Dragon, Roberts, from Kendale, with ditto.—Dec. 1. Katherine M'Kenzie, from the Highlands, with herrings; Jannet, Duncan, from Liverpool, with goods; Sally, Boyd, from Dublin, with ditto; Cumbraes cutter, from a cruize.—3. Mary and Bell, Law, from Drogheda, with oats and meal; Suſannah, Wilſon, from Liverpool, with goods.—4. Three Brothers, Richard, from Cork, with ditto; Nancy, Douglas, from Virginia, with tobacco, &c.

SAILED, Dec. 3. Grizie, Stewart, for Dublin, with goods.—4. Ruth, Forſyth, for Charleſtown, with ditto; Aurora, Montgomery, for Tortola, with ditto; Polly, Wharton, for London, in ballaſt; Speedwell, Brown, for Belfaſt, with coals. 5. Jean, Thomſon, for North Carolina, with goods; Flora, Ranken, for Charleſtown, ditto. 7. Swallow, Kerr, for Belfaſt, with ditto; Nancy, Angus, for ditto, with ditto.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JAMES STIRLING, tenant in Myres of Kincardine, who have not yet produced their grounds of debt, are deſired to lodge the ſame, with affidavits on the verity thereof, with David Ireland, town clerk of Culroſs, the truſtee, on or before the 25th December current, in order to their being ranked on the funds; certifying thoſe who fail, that they will be ſtruck off from having any ſhare in the funds then to be divided.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of MESS. M'LURE and M'CREE, Merchants in Ayr.

THAT upon the application of the ſaids M'Lure and M'Cree, with concurrence of Meſſ. Douglas, Heron, and Co. late bankers in Ayr, and their manager, the Lords of Council and Seſſion, in terms of the act of parliament of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment of the creditors of inſolvent debtors more equal and expeditious," &c. did, upon the 19th day of Nov. laſt, ſequeſtrate the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaids M'Lure and M'Cree, ſituated within the juriſdiction of the Court, and appointed their creditors to meet at Ayr upon the 6th of December current, in order to name a factor on the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate——That, at a meeting of the creditors, held in conſequence of the ſaid appointment, they unanimouſly made choice of David Limond, writer in Ayr, to be interim factor on ſaid eſtate.

Therefore the ſaid David Limond hereby, agreeably to the ſtatute, intimates to all concerned, that a general meeting of the creditors of the ſaids M'Lure and M'Cree is to be held within the houſe of Robert Wharton, vintner, King's Arms, Ayr, upon Saturday the 10th of January 1784, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chooſing a truſtee.—As alſo, That the Sheriff Subſtitute of the ſhire of Ayr has appointed the 10th and 26th days of December current, and the 2d and 10th days of January next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, in the ſheriff clerk's office in Ayr, for the public examination of the bankrupt and his family.

Of all which this intimation is given, in terms of the ſtatute.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DAVID MACLURE, Merchant in Ayr.

THAT upon the application of the ſaid David Maclure, with concurrence of Meſſ. Douglas, Heron, and Company, late bankers in Ayr, and their manager, the Lords of Council and Seſſion, in terms of the act of Parliament of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment of the creditors of inſolvent debtors more equal and expeditious, &c." did, upon the 27th day of November laſt, ſequeſtrate the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid David Maclure ſituated within the juriſdiction of the Court; and appointed his creditors to meet at Ayr, upon the 6th day of December current, in order to name an interim-factor on the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate. That at a meeting of the creditors held in conſequence of the ſaid appointment, they unanimouſly made choice of David Limond writer in Ayr to be interim-factor on ſaid eſtate.

Therefore the ſaid David Limond hereby, agreeably to the ſtatute, intimates to all concerned, that a General Meeting of the creditors of the ſaid David Maclure is to be held within the houſe of Robert Wharton vintner (King's Arms) Ayr, upon Saturday the 10th of January 1784, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee: as alſo, that the Sheriff-ſubſtitute of the ſhire of Ayr has appointed the 19th and 26th days of December current, and the 2d and 10th days of January next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the Sheriff-clerk's office in Ayr, for the public examination of the bankrupt and his family.

Of all which this intimation is given, in terms of the ſtatute.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DAVID M'CLURE and COMPANY, Merchants in Ayr.

THAT upon the application of the ſaids Meſſ. David M'Clure and Company, with concurrence of Meſſ. Douglas, Heron, and Company, late bankers in Ayr, and their manager, the Lords of Council and Seſſion, in terms of the act of Parliament of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment of the creditors of inſolvent debtors more equal and expeditious," &c. did, upon the 19th day of November laſt, ſequeſtrate the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaids David M'Clure and Company, ſituated within the juriſdiction of the Court, and appointed the creditors to meet at Ayr upon the 6th of December current, in order to name an interim factor on the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate: That at a meeting of the creditors held in conſequence of the ſaid appointment, they unanimouſly made choice of David Limond writer in Ayr, to be interim factor on ſaid eſtate.

Therefore the ſaid David Limond hereby, agreeably to the ſtatute, intimates to all concerned, that a general meeting of the creditors of the ſaids David M'Clure and Company is to be held within the houſe of Robert Wharton vintner, King's Arms, Ayr, upon Saturday the 10th January 1784, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee. As alſo, that the Sheriff-ſubſtitute of the ſhire of Ayr has appointed the 19th and 26th days of December current, and the 2d and 10th days of January next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, in the Sheriff-clerk's Office in Ayr, for the public examination of the bankrupt and his family.

Of all which this intimation is given, in terms of the ſtatute.

NOTICE

To the Creditors and Debtors of DAVID GOURLAY, Eſq; of Kipdarroch.

THE ſaid David Gourlay having lately executed a truſt-deed of all his real and perſonal eſtate, in favour of Alexander Littlejohn writer in Stirling, for behoof of his creditors in general. At a meeting of his creditors, held within the coffeehouſe at Stirling, on the 4th day of December current, it was recommended to the truſtee to procure the truſt-deed acceded by the whole creditors without delay, and to call a general meeting of the creditors, to be held within the coffeehouſe of Stirling, upon Tueſday the 23d day of December current, at 11 o'clock forenoon. This notice is therefore given to the whole creditors to meet by themſelves, or their doers properly authoriſed, at time and place foreſaid, in order to deliberate upon and recommend the moſt effectual mode for following out the truſt-deed; to ſubſcribe a deed of acceſſion; and then, or ſooner if poſſible, to certify their claims and grounds of debt againſt the eſtate of the ſaid David Gourlay.

And all the debtors of that gentleman are hereby required forthwith to pay their ſeveral debts to the ſaid truſtee, otherwiſe proſecutions will be ordered therefor.

Not to be repeated.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by auction, upon Monday the 13th current, the whole Houſehold Furniture of the Caledonian Hotel, Princes Street.—And, on Tueſday the 16th, the STOCK IN TRADE of Mills Thomas, conſiſting of various articles of China, Glaſs, and Stone Ware.

As the Goods muſt be ſold off, great bargains may be expected.

CONTRACTORS for High Roads WANTED.

WANTED, a CONTRACTOR to put, and keep in proper repair the Turnpike Roads from Wrights Houſes toll-bar to the 4th milestone on the Linton road, for ſuch a term of years as ſhall be agreed on.

Any perſon whom this contract may ſuit, are deſired to ſend their propoſals to Charles Gordon writer to the ſignet, on or before the 20th of December current, and to mention the ſecurities they propoſe for their performance.

A BRIDGE TO BE BUILT.

THE Committee of Subſcribers for building a ſtone bridge acroſs the river of South Eſk, at the Ford of Dun, near the town of Montroſe, do hereby intimate, That a plan of ſaid Bridge is lodged in the hands of Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montroſe. And perſons willing to undertake building a Bridge agreeable to ſaid plan, may lodge their propoſals with him, ſealed up, againſt Monday the 2d day of February next; or thoſe willing to build the Bridge upon other plans may lodge the ſame, and eſtimates, with Thomas Stewart, ſealed up, againſt ſaid day, when the Committee is to meet in the Town-hall of Montroſe at twelve o'clock noon, in order to take theſe plans and eſtimates under their conſideration.

HOUSE IN ARGYLE-SQUARE.

TO be SOLD, that HOUSE on the ſouth-weſt corner of Argyle-Square, at preſent poſſeſſed by William Craig, Eſq; advocate, conſiſting of a dining-room, and two bed chambers, on the firſt flat; a drawing-room, two bed-chambers, and a well-lighted bed cloſet, on the ſecond flat; with very convenient kitchens, cellars, ſleeping rooms for ſervants, in the ſunk ſtory; and back area; beſides lumber rooms or garrets.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Sharp, ſecretary to the Royal Bank. The houſe may be ſeen Tueſdays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Fridays, between twelve and one o'clock.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, December 2. 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

ON FRIDAY the 12th of December inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, at the Exciſe Warehouſe at LEITH, (purſuant to act of Parliament), the following Quantities of TEA, ſeized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

		Per lib.
1000 lbs. of BLACK TEA, contained in boxes, appraiſed at		6 s. 3 d.
250 lbs. of ditto,	ditto, at	6 s.
78 lbs. of ditto, contained in bags and other packages, at		5 s. 9 d.
162 lbs. of ditto, ditto, - - - - at		5 s.
580 lbs. of ditto, ditto, - - - - at		4 s.
99 lbs. of ditto, ditto, - - - - at		3 s. 6 d.
230 lbs. of ditto, ditto, - - - at		3 s.

Together with any other packages that ſhall have arrived before the day of ſale.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the above-mentioned warehouſe, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 20th day of January next,

The following HOUSES lying in Stevenlaw's

Cloſe, on the ſouth ſide of the High-Street of Edinburgh, viz.

I. A HOUSE entering from a paved court within the ſaid cloſe, conſiſting of four rooms, two cloſets, kitchen and cellar, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Wilkie.

II. A HOUSE immediately above Mrs Wilkie's, conſiſting of ſix rooms, two cloſets, kitchen, cellar, and garret, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Maſterton teacher.

III. A HOUSE entering from ſaid court, conſiſting of one room, a cloſet, kitchen, and cellar, as preſently poſſeſſed by Peter Macdonald.

IV. A SMALL HOUSE in ſaid court, conſiſting of one apartment, as preſently poſſeſſed by Agnes Wilſon.

V. A LAIGH HOUSE in ſaid cloſe, with the Back Ground adjoining thereto, as preſently poſſeſſed by William Adam.

VI. A HOUSE above William Adam's, conſiſting of two rooms and a cloſet, with a cellar, as preſently poſſeſſed by Peter Gow.

For particulars apply to William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

To be SOLD by private pargain,

THE Lands and Eſtate of RATHO, lying in the pariſh of Ratho, ſix miles weſt of Edinburgh, near the great road leading to Glaſgow. The neat free rent of the whole, converting the victual at a medium of the fiars for eight years paſt, amounts to 389 l. 4 s. 1 d. 8-12ths. The eſtate conſiſts of 517 Scots acres, 1 rood, 21 falls, all incloſed except about twenty acres; holds blench of the Crown, and is value, in the ceſs-books at 500 l. Scots.

There is a good old houſe, garden, and pidgeon-houſe. The leaſes of a conſiderable part of the eſtates are expired; and there is a great deal of valuable planting.

For particulars enquire at Mr Mitchelſon, Carrubber's Cloſe, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

David Hagart at Ranafield Farm will ſhow the boundaries of the eſtate.

LANDS IN ROXBURGHSHIRE,

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 19th day of December curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

All and whole theſe Seven Huſband Lands of the Town and Lands of EILDON, commonly called GREENWELLS, lying in the pariſh of Melroſe and county of Roxburgh. They conſiſt of about 350 acres of arable land, complete incloſed, and ſubdivided into ſuitable parks, which are well watered, and ſheltered with belts of planting; beſides a large plantation of thriving firs, containing about 80 acres.

The lands have, for ſeveral years paſt, been in the natural poſſeſſion of the proprietor, who has been at conſiderable pains and expence in improving them with lime and marle, for which the ſoil is well adopted; and as they lie along the great turnpike from Edinburgh, by Lauder, Melroſe, and Jedburgh, the acceſs to manure is now become eaſy.

For further particulars apply to William Riddell writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the title-deeds and conditions of ſale may be ſeen, and with whom, or Alexander Mein at Greenwells, the proprietor, perſons willing to make a private bargain may commune.

Mr Mein will ſhow the grounds.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 14th day of January next 1784, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of MILTON, with the Teinds, thereof, lying in the pariſh of Carluke and ſhire of Lanark, as the ſame were formerly advertiſed. Theſe lands hold few of a ſubject, for payment of 10 s. feu-duty, with a duplication thereof at the entry of heirs and ſingular ſucceſſors. The free rent, after deduction of public burdens, is 400 l. 16 s. 10d. and the upſet-price is fixed at 8500 l. Sterling. They are rated in the ceſs-books at 534 l. Scots valued rent.

The barony conſiſts of 720 Engliſh acres, and is moſtly incloſed. The Mains, conſiſting of 50 acres, is out of leaſe. And there are coal, lime-ſtone and free-ſtone quarries upon the lands, not rentalled.

The lands will be ſhown by John Laurie overſeer at Milton; and the title-deeds, which are clear, the rental, and conditions of roup, with a plan of the whole eſtate, may be ſeen in the hands of Archibald Tod writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 11th December 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of KILLHILL, GARLOWBANK,

LANGBANK, and part of SHIELHILL, lying within the parithes of Kirkiemuir and Othlaw, and ſheriffdom of Forfar; and paying about 356 l. Sterling of free rent, which riſes after Michaelmas 1788 to 370 l.

This eſtate conſiſts of 1388 Scots acres, whereof 718 are arable; it lies about a mile eaſt from Kirkiemuir, and within three miles of Forfar.—There is near and eaſy acceſs to marle from the Loch of Kinnordy on the one hand, and from the Loch of Forfar upon the other; by the uſe of which manure the lands may be greatly improved, and the rental raiſed, eſpecially as no rent is preſently put upon 340 acres laid off and ſet apart to this eſtate on the diviſion of the foreſt of Plater. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject. Thoſe held of the Crown are valued at 590 l. 8 s. 2 d.

ALSO, the Lands of DRAKEMYRE, ACHNADY, and BURN-HEAD, lying within the pariſh of Othlaw, and heritſdom of Forfar, preſently paying of free rent about 51 l. Sterling, but which ſoon riſes to 58 l. Theſe lands conſiſt of about 240 Scots acres, whereof 120 are arable, and 32 good haugh and meadow ground. They lie contiguous to the above eſtate, and hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

For further particulars, apply to David Erſkine clerk to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a private bargain for both or either of the above eſtates.

SALE of FEU DUTIES and HOUSES.

TO be Sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 15th of Dec. curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

I. FEU DUTIES to the amount of L. 31 Sterling yearly, payable out of ſundry new built tenements along Lauricſton-ſtreet.

II. That LODGING being the ſecond ſtory of the tenement built by James Dun, in Lauricſton-ſtreet, and near to the Twopenny Cuſtom, poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander Colvil ſupervifor of Exciſe, conſiſting of a genteel dining-room, parlour, and three bed-rooms, kitchen, cloſets, and other conveniencies, with a large cellar fitted up with catacombs,—this houſe is remarkably well aired, and commands an extenſive and delightful view to the South and Weſt.

III. That LAIGH HOUSE in the ground of ſaid tenement, poſſeſſed by William Henderſon, conſiſting of a ſhop, kitchen, and two room, with a large cellar.

IV. That LAIGH HOUSE in ſaid tenement, poſſeſſed by —— Chalmers, conſiſting of a ſhop, a room, and a kitchen, with two large cloſets, and coal cellar.

V. That HOUSE poſſeſſed by James Baird, in the land adjoining to the foreſaid tenement, conſiſting of a room and a kitchen, with two cloſets, and a coal cellar; to which will be added, if purchaſers incline, an unfiniſhed room on the ſame floor.

For particulars apply to Robert Renton, writer in Edinburgh, or James Dun, wright in Lauricſton, the proprietor, who will ſhew the premiſes, and conclude a private bargain for the whole or any part of the ſame betwixt and the day of ſale.

Sale of a Brewery in Dunbar.

TO be SOLD by voluntary public roup, upon Thurſday the 8th of January 1784, between the hours of four and five afternoon, within the houſe of Mr Lorimer innkeeper in Dunbar,

All and Haill theſe HOUSES lying upon the North Side of the High Street of Dunbar, belonging to THOMAS ROBERTSON, and conſiſting of a Brew-houſe, Store-houſe, a large Houſe of three ſtories, occupied as a granary or malt-loft, &c. cellar below the ſame, a ſtable with ſtalls for three horſes, and a hay-loft above; together alſo with the haill fixed and unfixed Brewing Looms and Utenſils belonging to the ſaid brewery, in which there is a convenient reſervoir of excellent freſh water, fit to ſupply the whole works.

The purchaſer's entry to the ſubjects will be upon the day of ſale, and, as they are in good repair, the brewing buſineſs may be immediately begun and carried on.

For further particulars, and for inſpection of the progreſs of work, which are clear, application may be made to John Tait town-clerk of Dunbar, or to Mr Robertſon, the proprietor, at Gleghorny, near North Berwick.

Sale of Lands in Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th of February 1784, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon (the ſale poſitively to proceed that day),

The LANDS and ESTATE of BARMAGACHEN, lying in the pariſh of Borgue and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 320l. Scots, but entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification upon the old extent. The eſtate conſiſts of near 500 Scots acres of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itſelf, and a great part is already improved. There is a good manſion-houſe on the premiſes, with offices of all kinds, and a large garden well ſtocked with fruit-trees, and the farm-houſes are very ſufficient.

There is alſo a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the manſion-houſe, which ſtands in a moſt delightful ſituation, about a mile from and in view of the ſea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carliſle to Portpatrick. The preſent rent is about 250l. Sterling, and a conſiderable riſe may be expected upon the iſſue of the preſent leaſes, the greateſt part of which expire at Whitſunday 1784. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands. The tiends are valued.

For further particulars apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or Matthew Buchanan or John Smith, writers in Kirkcudbright. Mr Paterſon of Dunſop, in the neighbourhood, will ſhow the lands, and Mr Keith has power to ſell by private bargain.

Sale of Lands in Dumfries Shire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 4th of February 1784, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, either together or in ſuch lots as ſhall be afterwards fixed upon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KIRKMICHAEL and GLENAE, lying within the pariſhes of Kirkmichael and Tinwald, and county of Dumfries, the free rent of which at preſent, after all deductions, is about 1350 l. Sterling.

This eſtate extends from ten to within four miles and a half of Dumfries. The great road now making from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Moffat, runs through the heart of it. The whole eſtate, except part of one farm, is arable. It lies compact in the midſt of a pleaſant country, well ſituated for lime, either from Dumfries, or from the lime-works of Cloſeburn, at about ſix miles diſtance. The crops which it produces, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan, in the neighbourhood, are inexauſtible markets for grain, both for home-conſumption and exportation.

There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Ae; and the policy and incloſures are extenſive and beautiful. There is a large orchard well ſtocked, and a great deal of wood on the grounds, both old and young. The farm-houſes are new-built, and upon the beſt plans.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords ſeveral freehold qualifications. The title-deeds are perfectly clear; the whole teinds are valued; the teinds of the lands in the pariſh of Tinwald are exhauſted by the ſtipend payable to the miniſter, and the proprietor has right to the teinds of the lands in the pariſh of Kirkmichael.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leaſes, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Hannover-ſtreet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are alſo lodged with James Graham writer in Dumfries, factor on the eſtate; and to either of them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael houſe, or Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, perſons deſirous of further information may apply.—Mr Hay has power to ſell by private bargain.

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